

assault, and was forthwith collared. He made several attempts to escape. When he was brought before the woman, she at once recognised him as the guilty man. He will be brought before the bench on Monday next.

The *Guardian* is informed that a second newspaper is about to be started at Rockhampton under the title of the *Capricornian*. From another source it is learned that an attempt is being made to start a paper in the town of Rockhampton for the purpose of opposing the *Guardian*.

In the *Insolvency Court*, on Monday last, Mr. Justice Layfield, before entering upon the business of the day, said that he was glad to hear that the *Guardian* was about to be started, and that he was glad to hear that the *Guardian* was about to be started.

The following article is from the *Burnett Argus* of the 26th ultimo:

A Government land sale was held at the Police Court, on the 15th. Fifteen suburban and seven country lots were sold, realising in all £1107 4s. 8d.

The first clip of the season arrived in town on Thursday last, from the station of Mr. J. M. Plummer. There were thirty-three bales, which have since been forwarded for shipment.

THE TARIFF MAIL.—On the morning of Sunday, the 19th, whilst Mr. Hugh Cameron was looking after his working bullocks, he discovered the missing Tariff Mail, which he had left behind him in the morning, having evidently been placed there by some one.

Mr. Cameron, who was then in the neighbourhood of the place mentioned, upon examination found the bags had been broken open, but could not say whether any of the letters had been abstracted. The bags were then brought into the post-office, and the lucky discoverer was paid the advertised reward, namely £200 a side, between Mr. K. R. P. Ivanhoe, and Mr. Hawthorne's b. g. K. R. P. Ivanhoe, three times round the Gaiety racecourse, both, has been arranged to compete in March next.

THE ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

To the Editor of the Herald.—I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Holden for the manner in which he has endeavored to clear up my misapprehensions, and for the full explanation he has given of the principles of the Bill. I am glad to hear that it is a great measure, and that it is a great measure.

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COTTON AND ITS PROSPECTS, AS JUDGED BY THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.

(From the *London Daily News*, July 26th.)

The cotton manufacture of these countries is so vast, and the number of those to whom it affords, at least a subsistence, is so great, that an interrupted, or even a limited supply of cotton must necessarily be followed, either directly or indirectly, by the most serious consequences to multitudes of persons.

The truth of this assertion is, even now, too clearly demonstrated by the numbers who have been thrown out of employment, and there is little reason for hope that these numbers will not be augmented continually for a considerable time to come.

The immense quantity of cotton required to keep our myriads of spindles at work, and, therefore, to secure his daily bread to the weaver, the calico printer, the machine maker, and all those other operatives whose lot is inseparably connected with them, may be conceived from the value of the cotton goods consumed by ourselves, which amounts to upwards of ten millions annually, and our exporting more than three times as much.

Such being the immensity of this, the greatest of our national industries, it is an unfortunate circumstance that, at the very least, two-thirds of our supply has been hitherto obtained from a country which has been debared so unexpectedly from all commercial intercourse with us.

The sad result of this derangement of our trade can scarcely be estimated; but the value of the information to Mr. John Comally, postmaster of this town, who accompanied him to the place mentioned, and upon examination found the bags had been broken open, but could not say whether any of the letters had been abstracted. The bags were then brought into the post-office, and the lucky discoverer was paid the advertised reward, namely £200 a side, between Mr. K. R. P. Ivanhoe, and Mr. Hawthorne's b. g. K. R. P. Ivanhoe, three times round the Gaiety racecourse, both, has been arranged to compete in March next.

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though very considerable, might be made very much greater; since, taking into account what is used there in profusion, and what is exported to China and elsewhere, the amount sent to us might be immensely augmented, without even extending its cultivation.

It deserves to be noticed that the demand for Indian cotton in England has been constantly on the increase. Nor is this due merely to the development of the cotton manufacture, since it is much greater in proportion than the increased demand for American cotton.

It is not unlikely, therefore, that even if war had not interposed its disturbing influence, our supply might, in the ordinary course of events, have ultimately been derived in a great degree from India.

Hitherto the cotton of India has had to contend with very great difficulties; its fibre, however, exquisitely fine it may be, was short and, in many respects, of a quality so different from the American, that it was necessary to manufacture it by quite another process; and there were many fabrics for the production of which it was totally unsuited.

Besides these natural disadvantages, it is liable to others which, though not essential to it, are rarely absent, and are of a highly mischievous character. It is too often badly cleaned, and it is injured by careless packing, and other neglects in the handling.

No care on the part of the cultivator will change the nature of the fibre, or transform short into long staple cotton; but, while careful management may make even short staple very well suited to the purposes of the manufacturer, carelessness may render its fibre still shorter, by breaking it, or still weaker by exposing it to the weather.

The specimens found both at the last and at the present Exhibition show very clearly that Indian cotton, properly cultivated, and rendered excellent in quality, and suited to almost any purposes for which it may be required.

It must not, however, be kept out of view, that there are great obstacles to the adoption of a better system. The apathetic disposition of the natives, and their dislike to physical exertion, are hard to overcome; and the Brahmins are violent opponents of progress.

Nevertheless, a sufficient degree of encouragement will remove these, and the hope of gain will be a powerful incentive to exertion. Up to this time the successful competition with the skillful cotton growers of the Southern States was scarcely even to be hoped for, but the success of the latter by the excellence of their staple, and the comparative small distance over which it had to be transported.

But the abundant and striking specimens of Indian ingenuity and perseverance, which are found in the present Exhibition, and which prove that even unfavourable circumstances and very imperfect appliances do not prevent the natives of the country from attaining their objects, afford every ground for anticipating that, where there is a reasonable chance of success, they will not be easily discouraged.

Attempts have been made to introduce the cultivation of long staple cotton into India, but they have not been altogether successful. Enough, however, has been done to prove that cotton of very excellent quality and sufficiently long staple may be produced in abundance.

On the Government farms, New Orleans cotton, which, though not the finest, is one of the most useful kinds, has been cultivated to great advantage.

It is very desirable that we should obtain a large amount of the cotton which we require from our Indian possessions; but it is by no means necessary that we should look for our supply from them alone.

Other countries have been stirred up by the present excitement to very active exertions, and it would be to our advantage to afford them such encouragement as should lead them to become producers, where their climate and soil are suitable, and their position convenient to us.

They are naturally deficient, least, after much trouble and serious expenditure, they be driven out of the market by the return of their rivals; and it is not easy to calm their apprehensions on this point.

Of all the countries favourably circumstanced for the cultivation of cotton after the Southern States—India, Egypt, Turkey, and Italy, have been the most successful in producing it. Others will in time be added to these; but they are, at present, the best prepared to take their places as cotton-growing districts.

Before directing the reader's attention to the present position and future prospects of their contributions to the present Exhibition, it will be useful to mention briefly a few circumstances connected with the different varieties of cotton.

The *Gossypium*, or cotton plant, though it flourishes only in warm climates, belongs to the same order as our common mallard. All the varieties of it that yield cotton suitable for spinning, may be reduced to three—the herbaceous, which is the most valuable, the shrubby, and the tree cotton.

Herbaceous cotton is cultivated in India, China, Arabia, Persia, and other parts of Asia, and in some portions of Africa; and the crop is annual. Shrub cotton, the plant of which grows to about the size of a current bush, is annual in cool climates, lasts to from two to six years in those which are hotter, and is perennial in the hottest, where it affords two crops a year.

Tree cotton is indigenous to India; it grows to the height of from 12 to 15 feet; but it must not be confounded with the cotton tree of America. The latter attains an immense size, and some of its species produce cotton, though not such as will answer the purposes of the manufacturer.

West India cotton affords varieties which are termed Sea Island, New Orleans, and Upland Georgian cotton. The main distinction between cottons in the pod, consists in their being black-seeded, or green-seeded; the former yields its cottons freely, the latter with considerable difficulty.

Short staple cotton is freed from the seeds which are firmly attached to it by a powerful machine called the saw-gin, which does its work very effectually, but in some degree injures the fibre. The invention of this apparatus led to the great extension of cotton cultivation in America.

The filaments of cotton are in the shape of very minute ribbons, varying in width from the 2500th to the 8000th of an inch. The cotton crop is very liable to injury from the weather and from insects. Saline breezes are favourable to it, and hence Sea Island cotton is remarkable for its long fibre and silky texture.

We shall now endeavour to judge from various points of view, of our future prospects with regard to a supply of cotton, bearing in mind that the increased attention bestowed on its cultivation will not only remove many defects which are now found in its management, but a better system will also both augment the quantity of the product, and improve its quality.

It is well known that except in the Southern States of America, a large amount of cotton is grown at present is injured by unskilful treatment; in some instances it is not allowed to ripen sufficiently; in others, it is spoiled by too long exposure, and is deteriorated by careless and slovenly picking, and various kinds of neglect; this is true of a very large proportion of what is grown in India and other places.

An opinion of what is likely to take place in the future may in some measure be formed by what has been done already. We shall, therefore, first examine to what extent cotton is represented in the present Exhibition; and we may form some idea of success in its management by the number of medals awarded, and the values that have been assigned to the various specimens.

To afford the reader a correct idea of the relative worth of the cottons grown in different places, we shall give a summary of the prices brought by the different kinds of cotton on the 31st of last December at Liverpool.

The lowest price of American cotton was then 10½d. per lb.; the highest price for Texan cotton was 11½d.; for Mobile, 12½d.; and for New Orleans, 24d. New Orleans cotton, which stands the highest, is found to grow extremely well in India and other places, where the indigenous kinds are of an inferior description, and therefore where it is most desirable to replace them.

From New Orleans seed is just that with which our manufacturers are best acquainted, and for which their machinery is best adapted. East Indian cotton was worth from 5½d. to 10d. per lb. at the same date; Brazilian, from 11½d. to 14d.; Egyptian, from 10½d. to 12½d.; fine Algerian Sea Island cotton, 25d.; West Indian from 9½d. to 15d.; Venezuelan, from 18d. to 30d.; Maltese, 10d.; and African, from Lagos, 11d.

The quantities supplied by the different countries bear no relation to the prices. Of the 2,794,000 bales imported in the year 1861, 1,766,456 were brought from the United States, 820,860 from India, 99,224 from Brazil, 97,563 from Egypt; and from all other places taken together, only 189,800 bales.

It is perceived that, of the very large quantity of cotton which was required in 1861, nearly one-third was supplied by our Indian possessions, notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which they then laboured.

We shall next endeavour to judge of what may be expected hereafter by the energy and activity of the different countries, as indicated by the contributions to the present Exhibition. There is not a single exhibitor of cotton from the whole of what was once, but will scarcely ever be again, the United States of America.

The Northern States have no cotton to exhibit, and the Southern are engaged in too deadly a struggle, "pro aris et focis," to think of sending any, were it even in their power to do so. How different in this respect was the Exhibition of 1851; in which the cotton growers of the United States were at least fairly represented; and the cotton they showed challenged universal admiration.

There are seventeen exhibitors of Indian cotton, considering the Government of India and the local committees as but one, although their joint contributions include 200 samples of cotton from various localities. The apathy which has, in too many instances, prevented the natural extension of cotton cultivation is illustrated by Brazil, which, though it supplies us with a considerable quantity of cotton, does not exhibit a single specimen of it.

Egypt exhibits very little indeed; and, with the exception of Algeria, the contributions of other cotton-growing countries are too trifling to deserve notice. That important dependency of France is struggling hard to obtain a prominent place in the cotton market.—The prince of Algiers has furnished twenty-four exhibitors of cotton, that of Oran nineteen, and that of Constantine thirteen.

We can in some measure judge of what may be expected from a country by the excellence of its cotton, and the price it will bring; and these have in some measure been determined by the awards of the jury, and the values they assign to the different specimens. These values are, of course, the highest prices which could be obtained for the cottons of the respective countries; since it is evident that the best samples that could be obtained have been chosen for exhibition.

At the distribution of prizes 16 medals were awarded to the cottons of India; the lowest estimated value of the specimens thus rewarded being 11d. per lb., the highest 24d., and the average of all the prizes 13½d. Four medals were awarded to Brazil; the lowest price per lb. being 12½d., the highest 13½d., and the average 12½d.

The Pacha of Egypt received a medal for cotton which was grown from indigenous seed, and was worth about 20d. per lb. Algeria received eighteen medals; the lowest price per lb. was 30d., the highest 42d., and the average 32½d. Jamaica cotton was valued in one instance at 42d. per lb., and in another at 42d. per lb.

And there is every reason to expect that this small island will supply us with cotton in large quantities, and of very excellent quality. New South Wales sent some admirable specimens, the best of which was valued at 42d. per lb. The contributions from Queensland were equally good. Italy received six medals; the values of her samples ranging from 13d. to 23½d. per lb. Turkey received four medals, and the values per lb. varied from 10½d. to 12d.

We now proceed to examine, as far as data are afforded to us, the prospect of supply from the different countries, taking into account the impulse which has been given by the present condition of the Southern States, and the very general conviction that as these are very unlikely to recover their former position in the cotton trade. This is the favourable time for the creation of a new and most valuable branch of industry, in many places where at present it either does not exist, or is not carried on with the energy and success which might be anticipated.

The countries from which we may expect the largest supplies of cotton in future, independent of what shall be obtained from America, are India, Italy, and Algeria. The cottons produced by these are fully illustrated in the present Exhibition; those of India, admirably arranged by Dr. Forbes Watson, at the southern extremity of the Indian collection; those of Italy, in the Italian Court; and those of Algeria, in the south-east angle of the French Court.

We shall endeavour to place before our readers the circumstances affecting the production of cotton in these localities, whether favourable or otherwise. The samples in the Indian collection include almost every variety of cotton, and are derived from every district of that dependency. Bombay, however, furnishes the largest amount of what is sent to Europe, and Andhra is next to Bombay in this respect.

Among the specimens exhibited what is derived from New Orleans seed is the most important to us; as that species of cotton constitutes three-fourths of what we use. It is supposed, though erroneously, that cotton from foreign seed degenerates in India; but, when a proper system of cultivation is employed, the contrary is the fact. Thus the average length of good ordinary Orleans cotton is about an inch; but in India it becomes an inch and a half. Much depends on the care with which admixture with native seed is avoided; and more attention is paid to this point now than formerly.

Native cotton, though it will undoubtedly be improved by skilful cultivation, cannot continue inferior in quality to the American; but this may be more than compensated by the lowness of the price.

price at which it can be profitably sold. It has one circumstance greatly in its favour—that, from some cause which has not been yet ascertained, it takes dye better than that which is grown in America, and this perhaps may be found to remove or diminish the difficulty of dyeing cotton goods with the beautiful aniline colours obtained from coal tar. And, that it may be manufactured into the finest and most delicate fabrics is clearly shown in the Indian collection. From the imperfect nature of its preparation it is not generally worked into yarn of a higher number than 20, but it is capable of being worked into as high as 60, and without any difficulty into 40, a degree of fineness which is the most generally useful.

The only inconvenience which follows from the adoption of short staple cotton, is the necessity of employing rollers of smaller diameter; but this change is effected with little difficulty, and has been made without hesitation by the Messrs. Platt, as may be seen by the admirable machinery by which they illustrate the manufacture of Indian cotton in the western annex. The cottons of India are rarely seen to advantage; the growers have no encouragement to produce a well saved article, since the native merchant declares that he finds the dirty and inferior kinds quite as profitable as the very best. They are too often spoiled by carriage to the port at which they are shipped, on account of the badness of the roads, which causes them to be exposed in some instances for months to the weather, and often even to the injurious effects of the monsoons; and they are, in some instances, even moistened for fraudulent purposes.

Indian cotton is not only contaminated with dirt and impurities in its journey, but a large quantity of clay and sand is often added to it intentionally; so that frequently it is almost ruined before it reaches its destination. Besides all this, the cost of transport from where it grows to the coast is greater than that of carrying it from India to England.

Moreover, the saw-gin, though it facilitates its preparation for the market, is far more injurious to it than to American cotton. The cultivation of cotton will never be as prosperous as it should be in India without good roads, and the employment of commercial agents. These would buy the crop where it is produced, and would thus get rid of the village banker, and of the native merchant who buys from the banker.

The latter at present—on account of advancing money to the unfortunate ryot, the cultivator of the soil, who is always oppressed with debt—is the real master of the crop. If the profits absorbed by these were transferred to the ryot by better arrangements, the product would not be enhanced in price, while the ryot, being well satisfied, would direct all his energies to the production of a superior article. The ryot at present seldom receives more than 2d. per lb. for his cotton; in Bombay his price is 3d., and most of the difference is carried off by those who come between the grower and the purchaser.

India could easily supply us with half the cotton we require; but for this purpose expenditure of capital is indispensable. It might be supposed that its distance from this country would present an insuperable obstacle to India ever becoming a successful cotton-growing country; this, however, is not the case, since cotton may be brought to us from India as cheaply as from the United States—which arises from the different modes of charging for freight in the two cases. The Indian cotton pays by bulk, and is, therefore, before being shipped, compressed into one-third of the space it usually occupies; the American pays by weight, and therefore there is no opportunity for diminishing the expense of transit.

In treating of the capabilities of India as a cotton-growing country, it would be inexcusable to pass over the very great exertions which have been made by the Messrs. Platt for the purpose of developing its resources in this branch of industry. By their means, the new port of Sedesheghur has been established, which greatly facilitates the transmission of cotton to Bombay, whence it is shipped for this country. Sedesheghur, besides being more convenient, is a safe harbour; while Coomah, which was used before its adoption, is little more than an open roadstead.

The cotton was used by them was grown in the district of Dhurwar, and was picked last February; it left Bombay March 16th, and by the overland route arrived here July 12th; carried in the ordinary way, round the Cape of Good Hope it would require six months for transport. There are at present in Dhurwar, the district best suited to the cultivation of New Orleans cotton, about 178,000 acres devoted to it; and these, allowing 60 lbs. of cleaned cotton to the acre, would give 26,000 bales. Dhurwar contains in all about 480,000 acres, which are capable of producing this very useful species of cotton, and which at the same rate would yield 72,000 bales; the only district which, as yet, has been successful in the use of New Orleans seed.

But indigenous cotton, which can be grown to an immense extent, without any difficulty, would answer for ordinary purposes; so that the Dhurwar product might be reserved for the finer fabrics. Good indigenous cotton brings about 4½d. per lb. in Liverpool; it would pay well at 5d., and more careful cultivation would increase its value.

Since India can scarcely be expected to produce more than half the quantity we require, even though we should, by better prices, secure the portion usually sent by it to China and elsewhere, we must look to other places for the remainder of what we want; and no country seems better capable of making up the deficiency of supply than Italy.

The cultivation of cotton there is no novelty; it was produced in large quantities in the southern districts a thousand years ago; and the immense capabilities of

4s 9d. Flour, £10 10s. Oats have reached a ridiculous price which cannot long be maintained, with wheat at 4s 9d, as far as we are concerned, substitute wheat for oats as a horse feed. We

[illegible]

To Merchants, Speculators, Shippers, Grocers, Country
Buyers, and others.

**Highly Important Auction Sale of
MAURITIUS SUGARS.**

 The entire Cargo of the *Agnes Jessie*, from
Mauritius.

Comprising

Finest Lily Snowdrops
White Crystals
Bright Amber Counter
Fine Yellow ditto

Rich Golden ditto
Superior Eaten.

Day of Sale, **TUESDAY**, 4th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouses, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on **TUESDAY**, 4th November, at 11 o'clock.

The entire cargo of Sugars ex Agnos Jemio, from Mauritius, as follows:—

AD 1—60 bags Riviere Notre
2—66 ditto Longchamp
3—40 ditto Bea Valon
4—106 ditto FERRY

5-216 ditto Esperance
6-132 ditto ditto
7-16 ditto St. George
8-54 ditto ditto
9-160 ditto Chansencle
10-117 ditto Haute Rive
11-140 ditto Belle Vue
12-41 ditto Beau Valon
13-71 ditto Belle Vue
14-75 ditto Beau Valon
15-80 ditto ditto
16-74 ditto Unite
17-54 ditto Ministry
18-90 ditto Belle Vue
19-71 ditto St. George's

20- 98 ditto *La Louie*
21- 82 ditto *Belle Rose*
22- 72 ditto ditto
23- 64 ditto ditto
24-100 ditto *Johanna*
25- 62 ditto *Trois Cascades*
26-140 ditto *Riville*
27- 60 ditto *Belle Vue*
28-156 ditto *Belle Etang*
29- 87 ditto *Wolmar*
30- 40 ditto *Beau Bassin*
31- 20 ditto ditto.

The above cargo embraces an unusual variety, including finest lilij snowdrops, white crystals, bright amber colour, fine yellow ditto, rich golden grain ditto, and superior brown rarer, the whole of which were carefully selected, have been properly sorted, and are ready for immediate delivery. The sale of this cargo being unserved, affords a most favourable opportunity to country buyers, and shippers, and the whole of the supply of choice bright sugars of any shade they may require, from crystals equal to Compoire, in good ration samples.

Samples on view at the rooms of the auctioneers.
Ternis, liberal.

Fine Tea.

Auction Sale, **TUESDAY**, 4th November.

1000 Chests.
400 Half-chests.
Choice Congous.

To Merchants, Shippers, Tea Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. will sell by

1000 chests very choice congos
400 half-chests ditto ditto.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 4th November.

Sugars and Teas
Olinen's Stores
Coffee, Rice
Groceries, &c.

Important to the Trade, Merchants, Shippers, and
Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have re-
ceived instructions to sell by auction, their
Warehouses, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on **TUES-**
DAY, 4th November, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of oilmen's stores and groceries, also sugars,
tea, coffee, rice, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Auction Sale of
250 Packages New Drapery and Manchester Goods, new
landing ex Woolloomooloo.

Day of Sale, **WEDNESDAY, 5th November.**

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on **WEDNESDAY next, 6th inst.**, at 11 o'clock, **250 packages new drapery and Manchester goods, now landing ex the above arrival.**

As far as practicable, the goods will be sold in original packages and on original guaranteed invoices.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Most Important to Tobacconists, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

Extensive Unreserved Auction Sale of CAVENDISH and

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

CAYENNE.	NEGROHEAD.
"Dingo"	Star and Garber
Starlight	Hart's Climax
Buckner	Barrett's Anchor
Pick and Small	
McCulloch	
Lemon	

At the Argyle Bond, THURSDAY MORNING.

ESKES, W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Argyle Hotel, on **THURSDAY, 6th November, at half-past 10 o'clock** prompt, the following parcels of superior Tobacoco, viz.,

CAVENDISH.

10 boxes "Dingo," 10's
40 ditto Starlight, 10's
10 ditto Bucken, 10's
9 ditto Peck and Small, 10's
40 ditto M'Culloch, 10's
20 ditto Lemox, 10's.

NEUROHEAD.

6 half-tires "Eau" tobacco
1 ditto "Bar's Climax" ditto
4 ditto "Star and Garter" ditto
1 ditto "Barrett's Anchor" ditto.

The above are all well known and favourite brands, and the condition is first-rate. The lot is entirely unreserved.

The prompt attendance of the trade will be esteemed a favour.

Terms at sale.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Robinson to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, **THIS DAY**, the 3rd of November, at 12 o'clock,
210 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. B. Rundle, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, **THIS DAY**, the 3rd of November, at 12 o'clock,

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Gorrick to sell by auction, **THIS DAY, 3rd November**, at Mr. John Pullinger's, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

THURSDAY, November 30.

Splendid Station and 5500 Cattle.

"MOIRA."

KAYE and BUTCHART will sell by auction, on **THURSDAY, November 29th, at noon,** 5550 head of well bred cattle, with the right of run, known as **McLean's 5550** horses, mares, from McLean, situated in the Murrumbidgee district, comprising an area of 145,000 acres of richly grassed plains and fine open forest, having a frontage of thirty miles to the Murrumbidgee River, and abundantly adapted for any kind of stock raising.

There are 750 acres of purchased land, and the whole run

The cattle are quiet and well bred, and a very large proportion fat and ready for the market.

The improvements are of the most substantial and complete description.

The extension of the railway line to Echoue, approximate to the station, will shortly be completed, where it will enjoy the facilities for the disposal of fat stock.

Intending purchasers are strongly advised personally to inspect this fine property. Everything will be found to be as described.

A plan may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

FOR OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF, DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, NEW YORK.

FROM SALE, an old-established BUTCHERING BUSINESS, now in full trade, with horses, cart, storage machine, and harness. If necessary, the proprietor is prepared to leave Sydney. C. F. WEDDER, 68, Farming street.

FROM SALE, an old-established DRUGGIST'S BUSINESS, in a leading thoroughfare, with numerous reasons given for parting with it. For address apply to Mr. JENKINS, chemist, George-street.

NO BOARDING HOUSES, KEEPS AND OTHERS.—A desirable opportunity now presents itself for a respectable party to take an established Boarding House, doing a moderate trade. The advertiser is retiring. Apply to E. D. 379, Duggan's.

POTATOES, Potatoes.—For SALE, a prime sample, just landed, from Warranbold. **BROWN and SON,** Market Wharf.

ARDELAI HAY.—For SALE, a superior sample, in small bales. **BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.**

1000 CASKS best pale Chinese Oil, ex Buena Vista, for SALE, by A. TANGE and CO.

1000 CASKS—50 casks, 500 gallons each, ex Ocean Empress, on SALE, by WILLIS, HARRY and CO.

1000 TON BEDSTADS, Beds, and Pillows, selling very low, for cash, at PITTS, 161, Kent-st., by Gas-lane.

ICE. ICE. 1CB.—American Drinks, Sherry Cobblers, Claret Sangre, Radingington, Manjusapils, &c. &c. **CEVRALE'S**, French Cafe, George-street.

1000 1000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Deals, Clear Pine, &c. and G. Flooring, Cedar, &c. by W. JOLLY and CO.

1000 SEASONED Elm Gum Felloes, Ironbark, Rosebuds, Flies, Posts and Rails, Palings, Door Posts, Shuts, Spokes, &c. W. JOLLY and CO. Under the West, Railway.

BONE-DUST for SALE. W. JOLLY and CO.
2000 BARRELS best **PORTLAND CEMENT**,
 best brands. **BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER**, Albion Wharf.
250,000 FEET **COLONIAL HARDWOOD**
 of every description. **BROOMFIELD**
 and **WHITAKER**, Albion Wharf.
500,000 FEET **AMERICAN PINE** of every
 description. Doors, sashes, architecture,
 shingles. **BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER**, Albion
 Wharf.
300,000 HOBAET SHINGLES and Palings,
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER,
 Albion Wharf.
500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar,
 shingles, palings, battens, &c. **W. H.**
ROLFS, Circular Quay.
400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch
 Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. **W.**
ROLFS, Circular Quay.
1000 One Shilling per bushel: Hobart Town palings
 9s. per 100; and Hobart Town laths 7s. per 1000;
 American sawn laths cheap. **TAYLOR'S** Warehouse,
 Launceston; Stuart-street.
WALLSEND Coal, Charcoal, Bricks, and steam-coal
 Wood, below market rates. **R. KING**, Circular Quay.
HARNESSES.—FOR SALE, a set of Double Silvertown
 mounted best Carriage HARNESSES, but little used,
 apply to **JOHN and JOHNSTON**, saddlers, Haymarket.
FOR SALE, a first-rate COB. **HOBART KING**,
 Circular Quay.
STATIONS and STOCK.—Any amount of Money pro-
 posed or advanced; interest low. **FORBES**, King-st.
IMPORTED BULLS, bred by **R. Booth**, for SALE—
 Magician and St. Julian; just landed. **FORBES**,
 King-st.

A	PARTMENTS VACANT, with Board, at Miss FLEMING'S, 188, Prince-street, Church-hill.	C	Company steamer will be starting.
A	PARTMENTS, with Board, at Mrs. CARRER'S, 1, O'Connell-street, next the Australian Club.	A	S.
A	PARTMENTS Furnished, for a married couple, or two gentlemen, 45, GLEBE-road.	R	EL
A	PARTMENTS vacant, with Board, at Mrs. DEANE'S, 13, O'Connell-st., near HEALD OFFICE.	H	RAMP
B	BOARD AND RESIDENCE, families and gentlemen. Mrs. SIMPSON'S, Bedford House, Jamieson-street.	S	Saloon
B	BOARD AND RESIDENCE or furnished Apartments. Mrs. SAMSON, 28, Upper Fort-street, Flag-Staff.	S	Stairs
B	BOARD AND RESIDENCE, Gough-street, 72, near Macquarie-street. Terms 10/- per week.	W	Well
D	DRAWING-ROOM and three BEDROOMS vacant. Mrs. HENRY'S, 96, Elizabeth-street North.	T	Tallow
F	FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, 105, Prince-street.	A	S.
G	GOOD AUCTION SALES wanted.—To LET, these centrally situated STABLES in First-street, opposite the School of Arts. To any enterprising individual this yard offers a fortune. B. FORBES, King-street.	T	THE
N	ORTH SHOES —To LET or SELL, four-roomed cottage with large garden, near Middle-street. Apply J. MCSEITER, Neutral Bay, or 22, Pitt-street.	G	TO
R	RESIDENCE, and Partial Board, for two Gentlemen, is the best part of Williams-street. For address apply to Mr. BOSCH, chemist, William-street.	TO	HU
T	TO LET, a 6-roomed House, 1, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street. Very low rent.	TO	TO
T	TO LET, a HOUSE, of three rooms, with water. Apply A. STEEL, Royal Arms, Devonshire-st., Surrey Hills.	TO	TO
T	TO LET, a Right-angled-roofed, Elizabeth-st., Upper William-st., C. SCOTT & CO., 10, Pitt-st.	TO	TO
W	HO LET, as a private residence, a HOUSE, in Vile-	C	UP

buildings, Kent-street North.

TO LET, A SHOP AND PARLOUR, at 89, George-street North, near Argyle-street.

TO LET, at Ryde, the HOUSE lately occupied by the Rev. J. Kennedy. Apply to **MR. CAMPBELL, Ryde.**

TO LET, the **BEE-HIVE INN,** Campbell-street, Haymarket. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, A HOUSE of six rooms. Apply Mr. **COZZENS, Enmore-road, Newtowo.**

TO LET, TOLAN'S HOTEL, near the theatre, Prince-street. Enquire of **MR. TOLAN** at door, and see for other particulars. **T. GALE, No. 77, Prince-street.**

TO LET, OR SELL, a very pretty Country RESIDENCE, good garden and paddocks. Apply to **MR. LEBMARELL LAYARD, Jamnion-street.**

TO CASHMERE, — TO LET, A COTTAGE, stable, and large yard, near Little Hunter-street. **T. and W. WENNETT, George-street.**

TO LET, TWO COTTAGES, at Pymont, containing 7 rooms and a wash-house, and one containing 4 rooms and a detached kitchen. Apply to **T. CROWN, Pymont.**

TO LET, at Darling Point, a waterside RESIDENCE replete with every convenience, with two acres of garden and orchard, all performance. Rent, £250 per annum. Apply 97, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, 112, Riley-street, A HOUSE, containing eight rooms, upper and lower verandahs, large yard, water and taxes paid. Rent £1 2s. 6d. per week. Apply to **MR. JOHN TACEY, 128, Palmer-street.**

TWO or THREE Gentlemen can be accommodated with use of well-furnished SITTING-ROOM, with balcony, and three BEDROOMS, on reasonable terms; parlour board included. 253, Campbell-street.

TO LET, 33, Crown-street, Miller's Point, HOUSE, seven rooms, kitchen, three-stall stable, coach-house, and large yard. Rent low. Apply to **F. KOFF, 50, Pitt-street.**

TWO ELEGANT newly-erected houses in Victoria-street, containing nine rooms and servants' apartments, both-room, &c., all well finished, and suitably furnished. **W. F. WOOLCOTT**, Exchange Corner.

TO MERCHANTS, Auctioneers, and others—**Two LET** with immediate possession, two large and lucrative new-built STORES. New in the occupation of Messrs. Lower, Saitling, and Co., Circular Quay. Rent low. Apply **A. ALEXANDER**, Iron Store, Margaret-street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, and at a moderate rent, that commodious **ADJUTANT HOUSE**, No. 2, Macleay's Height, Glebe Point Road, adjoining the residence of the undersigned, where, upon application, the keys can be obtained to view the premises. **GILBERT ELLIOTT**.

VACANT, a Furnished Drawing, Sitting and Fire Bed Rooms, and one of W.C.s, at No. 7, Wynyard-terrace

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," is forwarded all parts of the world, in accordance with the instructions as to address, on the following terms:—Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. Each of the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamp, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 4s. 6d. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

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Address stamps.

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